

FEBRUARY 5, 1868.

or Sale.

AM COALS,  
, or deliverable on Board  
Dunderry West Hardley.  
West Hartley, Straker,  
Ware Marthys,  
B. S. WALKER & Co.  
ch 16, 1866.

R SALE  
& CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,  
HOCK & MOSELLE,  
SHERRY and PORT  
WHISKEY,  
BRANDY,  
draught and bottle,  
STOUT,  
PORTER,  
S. WALKER & Co.,  
umber 20, 1867.

R SALE,  
own as ALMACE PLACE  
age of Eighty-three feet  
nd GAGE Streets, and of  
Twenty-nine feet or Aver-  
eering a superficial area  
are feet. Annual Ground  
rears. Annual Ground  
iculars, apply to  
LIVINGTON & Co.  
uary 24, 1864.

R SALE  
Adolph Collin and  
& Co.'s Association Visi-  
Chateau Margaux.  
Bages Duroc.  
meyer's and Martel's in  
ter in bottle.  
Also, in COLUMNS, Yellow  
with NAILS.

LAPRAIK & Co.  
umber 11, 1867.

R SALE  
D. ALBERT VICTOR  
ite Arrivals  
anous Leading HOSE,  
er PACKING, Engine-

VS. Police IRONS AL-  
IMERS, FORGES and

' 1st quality CANVAS  
LING.  
AY CANVAS, Repair

G. WICKING.  
edger CHEESE, Corn  
IN Y.  
ice of Table and Pocket

THOS. HUNT & Co.

ary 22, 1868. 228

EL, the new DIET, so  
mended by the Faculty  
from derangement of the  
Can be procured from  
GEO. GLASSE,

The Victoria Dispensary,  
umber 10, 1867.

S NOVELTIES  
by  
AWFORD & Co.  
Wedding CAKES,  
ice, Vanilla, Ratafia &c.,  
nnel's ROSE WATER

of BONBONS,  
AVIARE,  
n Bloom MUSCATELS,  
NS, Caribean WATERS,  
OTS, Assorted Dessert

Truffled CHICKENS,  
S, Potted Sevren SAL-  
under's TONGUES in

ORNAMENTS,  
GRAPHOSCOPES,  
transparent VIEWS,  
ARS, Novel DICE, and  
NOIR.

ERMOMETERS, Astro-  
SCOPE, Courier BAGS,  
S.

Meerschaum PIPES,  
ES, number 9, 1867. 11

HOTEL STORES,  
QUEEN'S ROAD.  
Landed.

HOTEL  
SALT,  
URANTS,  
my VINEGAR,  
ARD,  
ACKING/

M.  
a pint.  
EESE.

EDMUND HOLMES,  
ary 9, 1868.

R SALE  
in BUTTER, in tins of  
nd by the pound.

ERINNINGS in tins of 2  
At  
KS, RODATZ & Co.  
ary 28, 1868.

PHOTOGRAPHERS,  
for Sale. A few com-  
PHOTOGRAPHIC  
h instructions.

FLOYD & Co.,  
Photographers,  
ary 18, 1868. 168

R SALE  
ite Contract,  
Rotterdam," Public  
in Queen's Road West,  
DWILL FURNITURE  
OCK-IN-TRADE. The  
is a good business; and  
is being sold is that the  
is leaving the Colony  
ill health.

apply on the Premises,  
ary 28, 1868. 286

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FLOYD & Co.,  
Photographers,  
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# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1459.

二月六日一千八百一十八年正月廿三日

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1868.

# MAIL.

日三十日正年辰戌酉同

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALMAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill.—GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO\* and American Ports  
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San  
Francisco.

CHINA.—Sawson, Brown & Co., Amoy,  
Gloss & Co., Fuzhou, Thompson &  
Co., Shanghai, H. Fong & Co., Ma-  
nia, C. KARUTH & Co.

## New Advertisements.



## Auctions.

WEEKLY GENERAL SALE  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell  
by Public Auction, in their Sales  
Rooms, Queen's Road, on

## FRIDAY,

7th February, 1868, at noon,  
GLASSWARE, (a handsome Assort-  
ment), comprising:-  
Bowls, Dishes, Tumblers, Salt Cellars,  
Decanters, Sugar Basins, Jugs, Butter  
Dishes, &c., &c., all of the newest and  
prettiest patterns.

200 dozen Hair COMBS.

100 do. GLASS PAPER WEIGHTS.

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Woollen Scarves,

Crimson Shirts, Bras, Linen Collars,

Albums, Telescopes, Razors, Carpenter's

Tools, Pipes, Cigar Tubes, Perfumery

Hats and Caps.

A few dozen Electro-plated SPOONS.

A few handsome PAINTINGS in

Maple Wood Frames.

OILMEN'S STORES, comprising:-

Pickles, Sauce, Vinegar, Salad Oil,

Mustard, Tart Fruits, Olives, Capers,

Tapioca, Pearl Barley, Arrowroot, Mac-

aroni, Raisins, Blowers, Bacon, Cheese,

and Jam.

Also:-

113 drums Kerosine OIL.

20 cases CHAMPAGNE.

9 " CLARET.

And,

at 2 p.m.

Will be sold by order of E. W. MITCHELL,

Esq., Sundry WEARING APPAREL,

TRUNKS, &c., belonging to the Estate

of the late G. R. LAWRENCE; and any

other Goods that may occur.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots with all faults and errors of de-

scription at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 4, 1868. 10f.

GRAND JAPANESE AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just

received from Japan, and will sell

by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 10th February, 1868, at Noon, in

their Side Rooms, Queen's Road,—

A very large Invoice of first quality

Lacquered and Inlaid JAPAN WARE,

(The most extensive Invoice yet shipped

to this Colony.)

Comprising:-

Bowls, Plates, Chow Chow Boxes,

Saint Boxes, Cigar Boxes, Tea Trays,

Cabinets, Glove Boxes, Fancy Boxes,

Ink and Writing Boxes, Porcelain Vases,

Cups and Saucers,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

In the greatest variety, which will be on

view on SATURDAY, the 8th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots with all faults and errors of de-

scription at purchaser's risk on the fall

of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 4, 1868. 10f.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have re-

ceived instructions to sell the follow-

ING GOODS by Public Auction, at

their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, on

WEDNESDAY,

12th February, 1868, at Noon, namely:

Plain Prints in Maple Wood Frames,

Coloured Do., do., do.

A large assortment of very handsome

China Vases (European-made) and Al-

bums.

LEATHER GOODS, comprising:

Ladies' Companions and Reticules, etc.

etc.

Jewelled Trays, Bread Plates, Clocks,

etc., etc., etc.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery

in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

All lots with all faults and errors of de-

scription to be at purchaser's risk on the

fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, February 6, 1868. 12f.

FOR SALE

Ex "ALBERT VICTOR"

ROMAN CEMENT.

Portland CEMENT.

Also

Imperial TOBACCO.

And

Smoking MIXTURE.

BOWRA & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1868. 21f.

FOR SALE

DOWNTON'S PUMPS

as under

One 7 inch, 3-lift patent PUMP,

with Cast Iron flywheel and

handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch

suction plate, with goose neck

pipes and fittings complete.

One 6 inch Do., do., do.

## Notices to Consignees.

**MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES CO.**  
NOTICE.  
THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—  
Ex Alphes, 7th September.  
H. M. & Co., ... 1 case Sundries.  
Ex Tigre, 6th December.  
1 basket Peathers, Ex Donau, 7th January, 1868.  
G. A., ... 1 case Watches.  
R. T., 631, ... 1 case paper.  
C. BERTRAND,  
Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, January 20, 1868.

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm, ceased on the 31st day of December, 1867.  
A. FERGUSON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 3, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
FROM and after this date Mr George F. Bowman will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.  
S. L. PHLEPS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. A. D. MITCHELL in our Firm ceased on the 1st day of November, 1868.  
A. FERGUSON & Co.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Business will be henceforth carried on under the same Name by the Undesignated.  
A. D. MITCHELL,  
J. D. MEYERS, and  
HENRY FEHRIS.  
Hongkong, December 16, 1867. do 1868

**NOTICE:**  
DURING the absence of Mr J. H. LADD from the Colony, Mr T. Cushing LADD is authorized to sign our firm per procura.  
LADD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 16, 1868.

**M**R. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.  
BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
DURING the absence of Mr SHERIFF KURIM from the Colony, Mr KHAKEE MAHOMED KURIM is authorized to sign our Firm per procura.  
SHERIFF & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868. mar2

**NOTICE:**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SOJUNSHOY KURIK and HORIMURA, DORAEKU BRAZOOKA in our Firm ceased on 31st December, 1867.  
SHERIFF & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868. mar2

**NOTICE:**  
DURING the absence of Mr SHERIFF KURIM from the Colony, Mr KHAKEE MAHOMED KURIM is authorized to sign our Firm per procura.  
SHERIFF & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868. mar2

**NOTICE:**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our Firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.  
ROSMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

**I**HAVE this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.  
(sd.) W. C. VAN OORDT,  
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. ff

**NOTICE:**  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. W. A. STRUBKOW in our Firm ceased yesterday by lapse of time.  
BOYD & Co.  
Amoy, January 1, 1868. Iap

**NOTICE:**  
THE Partnership hitherto existing between DONKOU ROZARIO, ALEXANDRE MARCIAL JR. and ANTONIO DOS SANTOS in the Printing Office at Foochow, was dissolved on the 12th November, 1867.  
ROZARIO & Co.  
Foochow, November 16, 1867.

**NOTICE:**  
WITH reference to the above, the Business hitherto carried on by Messrs ROZARIO & Co. Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the Undesignated, who have this day established themselves as Printers under the firm of ROZARIO, MARCIAL & Co.  
DORINDO ROZARIO,  
ALEXANDRE MARCIAL, Jr.  
Foochow, November 16, 1867. 20fe

**NOTICE:**  
FROM and after this date, Captain J. O. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business of my Marine Surveying at this port.  
H. J. DRING,  
Marine Surveyor.  
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

**NOTICE:**  
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by Messrs ROZARIO & Co. Printers in Foochow, will be conducted by the Undesignated.  
J. C. SAUNDERS,  
Chop Min,  
Pagoda Anchorage,  
Foochow.  
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

**NOTICE:**  
MR BYRD HOLME has been admitted a partner in our Firm.  
GLOVER & Co.  
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

**NOTICE:**  
WE have authorized Mr. CHAS BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.  
DREYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Underigned having been appointed Managing Agents for this above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.  
For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to

## Notices of Firms.

**NOTICE:**  
AS my Engagement ceases in May next, all outstanding Accounts for the past Two Years must be sent me immediately for payment.  
MARY HASTELow RANDLE,  
Superintendent,  
Diocesan School,  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868. 16my

**NOTICE:**  
I HAVE this day established myself in Business as a Commission Agent at Kobo (Hiogo) and Osaka:  
WALTER MOURLYAN,  
Kobo, January 1, 1868. Smar

**NOTICE:**  
THE interest and Responsibility of Mr. F. KOUMMENACHER in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1867.  
SANDER & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
M. R. SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our Firm per procura from this date.  
DEACON & Co.  
Canton, February 1, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Undesignated having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000, in any one Risk upon Buildings or Merchandise, on the usual terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.  
Hongkong, August 6, 1866.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Undesignated having disposed of their Businesses as Shipwrights, &c. to Messrs J. McDONALD & Co., and being about to leave the Colony, request all parties having any CLAIMS against them to send them in for Payment on or before the 10th instant, and all parties INDEBTED to the Firm are requested to make immediate Payment.  
ROSS THOMPSON & Co.  
Spring Gardens, February 1, 1868.

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THE Undesignated having disposed of their Businesses as Shipwrights, &c. to Messrs J. McDONALD & Co., and being about to leave the Colony, request all parties having any CLAIMS against them to send them in for Payment on or before the 10th instant, and all parties INDEBTED to the Firm are requested to make immediate Payment.  
ROSS THOMPSON & Co.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1868.

**NOTICE:**  
THE Undesignated having disposed of their Businesses as Shipwrights, &c. to Messrs J. McD

## LOCAL.

and the rent was reduced. This seems to the government theory possibility for the man by the tenant. In the express terms of the it shall "make," but shall "maintain," and failed to doubt the sanity signed a contract which responsibility perpetual his heirs, or his assigns effect undertaking to then throw it open to if the sea destroyed a public traffic injured it; thistandng that he had private right to it, defray from his own pocket, this can be "implied" forms of deed, under are held, the learned will of course make the but where it is to come uncertain. It cannot the words in the latter relating to "all or any covenant is contained deeds. It is not asserted holders are liable for streets, except genera; if the jury believe, words of the covenant in the marine it was bona fide the at the time the contract the tenant should do what the Gov of him, they may find stiff. They will doubt however, that express more strictly than that an express part of a deed subject for the exposition, of which rules will no plained.

blame the government to this action, it having instituted its dispute is one which of the public generally quickly. The praya is and the expense of its proportionately increase gale might add another ready heavy bill. As we not anticipate the ver composed of gentlemen with reference to the are most desirable in finding for the plaintiff, holders are apparently which should be hole colony; if the deaily establish their plea we trust His Excellency about raising the means Praya. Our own op best and fairest method in the basis of the exist. In this way every one to the restoration of a he care and maintenance interested. The largest a rate would of course properties on the Praya, we that we express the immunity in saying that holders ought not to be liable to the charge sought him, but that the cost by the public at large. of this fact will not of the jury, if the legal marine lot holders is made or, to say perhaps by law. At least, we hope the here will be glad if ourselves, in a position declare that the marine binding to the extent ronment, and that there lot holders are not solely to reintegration of the ill. There must be a but it is one in which

a great stride in what ever civilization, or at of civilized proclivities annual races have been fact. A program have been favored, and, way, is an astonishing typography as to size, nos, prizes, and condit, the largest amount francs for European ridden by Europeans. The general list Prix d'Annam, prize 5 francs, scratch weight es, riders in Annamite, 2, Prix de Chalon, and riders, costume at 350, 150, and 75 francs, two of them being en comes the "Derby" above alluded to, follow for 1,000, 600, 1,000. The 600 francs race is, the next for a trot wheelers, and the last the Char a boules. Al seems to be a very amus ovided, and we congrat friends upon their recent meeting. The approved" by Admiral Vice Admiral Gorset in chief, so it would under official auspices over way of starting presume this will not amusement of the day to English ears.

get to learn by private of the death of F. G. H.B.M.'s Consul at Osaka, but we have particular,

In the Supreme Court yesterday, a gentleman named Moore, in the employ of the P. & O. Company, was summoned by Mr. M. S. Tonichy, Esq., Sheriff, for having refused to give his Christian name in order that it might be placed on the Jury List. The Acting Attorney General said that he was inclined to take a lenient view of the matter; but upon Mr. Moore denying having ever refused to give his name or used unbecoming language to the Sheriff's bailiff, the Attorney General withdrew his qualification. The Chief Justice instructed the Sheriff to make and file an affidavit of the facts of the case, upon which a summons would issue calling upon Mr. Moore to show cause why he should not be fined for refusing to give his name. These are the facts of the case so far as they have yet come to light; but we understand that the affidavit will contain details of a somewhat curious nature.

## PAWBROKERS AND STOLEN PROPERTY.

The Police and the Pawnbrokers would seem to be continually at war. The Pawnbrokers say that they labor under numerous heavy grievances (in addition to their heavy fees) from the liberties which the Police take with the Ordinances, and the summary manner in which the officers of police impound their property; while, on the other hand, the Police complain loudly that in no single instance has a pawnbroker given information touching the disposal of stolen property. Three pawnbrokers were brought before Mr. May this afternoon, upon an order to produce certain articles (two riding coats and a long coat) said to be the property of a Chinaman who had been recently robbed of the same. Mr. H. C. Caldwell appeared for the prisoners, and complained bitterly that the requirements of the Ordinance had not been complied with, and that a lookout had without authority entered his shop and carried off the property alluded to. This Mr. Doane denied, stating that the pawnbrokers themselves pointed the property. After the pieces of clothing had been identified by the owner, they underwent a subsequent measurement in Court, and one coat was found to measure a couple of inches more than the description given by the owner. His Worship described that this latter article should be restored upon payment by the claimant of the sum lent upon it; but as for the other two coats, concerning which there was no discrepancy, they were ordered to be returned unconditional. Mr. Caldwell, on behalf of the pawnbrokers generally, maintained that, if the Police authorities themselves showed the example of departing from the requirements of the law, it was no wonder that the pawnbrokers did. Mr. May admitted that, in the present case, the letter of the Ordinance had been deviated from, but he said that the spirit of the law had been preserved. At all events, the Pawnbrokers had easy access to the Courts with any complaint against the police.—Mr. Doane stated that he had never authorized any officer to do more than give a pawnbroker notice to produce any article suspected to be stolen property.

Our Whampoa correspondent writes under yesterday's date:—"The *China* is not 'repairing' but 'reposing' on the bosom of the Pearl River." Apropos again of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company's boats. Economy is undoubtably a most excellent thing in its way,—but may be overdone, in which event the object aimed at is defeated. As an instance in point I make free to mention the withdrawal of one of the Cargo and Passenger-boats here at Whampoa by the above Company. This result is that the one engaged now is generally so overcrowded and overladen with incoming and outgoing passengers and goods to and from this port, that it is unable to meet the demand of the market. As far as my knowledge goes, the transfer was granted, and will require some time to effect. As we have the right to expect, the application was made to the Courts with the usual formalities, and the transfer was granted.

John Smith, ex-constable, next appeared to obtain the transfer of the license attached to the Union Tavern, formerly held by Mr. Hazeland, whose house and fixtures had been sold by auction. As the fixtures etc., were purchased by the applicant, and Mr. Deane gave him the character of steady man, the transfer was granted.

Mr. Duggan, the manager of the New Hotel, next appeared (and was represented by Mr. Hazeland) to obtain a license for the new hotel now in course of construction by the Hotel Company. As no objection whatever was put forward, the application was at once accepted to.

A person named Kirchman next applied (supported by Mr. Hazeland) for the transfer of the license held by the former proprietor of the "Land We Live In." This application had been refused at a previous hearing, as the applicant could not produce documents to prove his proprietorship of the tavern. The documents having been forthcoming, and there being no objections to the house or the applicant, the application was granted.

## THIS CLOSED THE BUSINESS.

## MARTYRDOM FOR RESPECTABILITY.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 14.)

The late Mr. Pritchard, cigar-maker, recently of Bromley, has been a great ethical problem to the London Press. There is no doubt as to the facts of his case. He lost 3,000/- by becoming security for a friend, and then starved slowly himself, his wife and children in order to avoid the loss of his home. The shutters were closed, and the room quite dark. The furniture had been pawned, and the room was consequently in an infelicitous state. On the previous Friday half a loaf of bread had been divided between the children, the father and mother being too ill to eat. On the Saturday Mr. Pritchard had suddenly asked for food. There was none for him, and he soon after fell forward on his face and died,—as the poor child, his daughter, pathetically described it, "he was praying for mother and for us, and that judgment was confirmed."

Some two dozen householders of the lane running from d'Aguilar Street to the Ger-

man Club, were summoned for keeping their houses fronts in a filthy state. Defendants stated that they employed two coolies to keep it clean, and that it was never dirty. His Worship did not wish to be hard upon them; and he would fine them a nominal sum of 25 cents.

Twelve householders of Hollywood Road were likewise summoned for having thrown "dirty rubbish" before their doors. These his Worship fined 50 cents each, as they had been warned on an order to do so. They said that the children did the firing, upon which His Worship remarked that crackers were more dangerous in children's hands than in those of adults. In a country where they lived they had to recognize the law in force there. Fined \$1 each.

*Before Mr. Goodlack.*—Sell, the boatman of the *Erl King*, was again brought up to-day on the charge of detaining a Chin girl on board the said vessel. The interpreter at the Water Police Station, however, appeared to prove that the girl stated to him that she often spent the night on board the steamer. His Worship, therefore, fined the complainant \$10 for making false statements, and discharged the prisoner.

Madame Avril v. Victor Julien; Victor Julien v. Pierre Avril.—This was a sum, in both cases, for assault and using bad and abusive language. Mr. Francis (on Mr. Gaskell's behalf) appeared for Avril and his wife. No French interpreter could be found; and the cases were adjourned, after it was found useless to wait until one came from duty on the Praya. From what took place, however, it seems that Julien had assumed the use of the bad language towards the partner of Avril's joys and sorrows, who had expressed his sorrow for having used the said language, had offered to publish the same analogy in two local newspapers, and to pay all expenses. This apparently fair and ample offer, however, was refused by Avril, who hinted something about a sum of \$100 which he proposed getting from Julien. His Worship said he thought the offer a fair one; and Mr. Francis (Avril's own adviser) concurred, and added that he had advised his client to accept the terms. But Avril was firm. The case was therefore adjourned, and fixed for hearing on Saturday, at 12 o'clock.

## MEETING OF JUSTICES.

The first monthly meeting of Justices of the Peace, to consider applications for spirit licenses, was held this forenoon at the Magistracy. There were only two Justices present—viz., Messrs May and Deane.

Francis Francis again applied for a license for the Albion Hotel, on the ground that, if he did not get the license, he would be compelled to go into the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. Hazeland appeared for the applicant, and stated that the applicant was utterly ruined if the license were refused; this the reason left him being the Bankruptcy Court. Mr. May said that he was very sorry, but the Justices could not again open the case, after having twice refused the license. As he had said before, there was every probability of the applicant obtaining a license under the new arrangement, and he would require to wait until then. The applicant, however, stated that he could not wait any longer; he had waited now three months.—Mr. May replied that he very much regretted that the applicant should be driven into bankruptcy; but so far as the present application was concerned, he was obliged to decline to grant the application made.

Wm. Bush, Hamburg Tavern, appeared to request that the license of said house should be transferred to him. Wm. Gardner was the former owner; but as a complaint had been made against him also having a tavern, and living in Macao, this transfer was requested. The applicant, in reply to Mr. May, stated that the Hamburg was his own property; and as Gardner relinquished all right whatever in the house, the transfer was granted.

John Smith, ex-constable, next appeared to obtain the transfer of the license attached to the Union Tavern, formerly held by Mr. Hazeland, whose house and fixtures had been sold by auction. As the fixtures etc., were purchased by the applicant, and Mr. Deane gave him the character of steady man, the transfer was granted.

This closed the business.

## THE LAMBETH ANARCHISTS.

(*Spectator*, Dec. 14.)

The late Mr. Pritchard, cigar-maker, recently of Bromley, has been a great ethical problem to the London Press. There is no doubt as to the facts of his case. He lost 3,000/- by becoming security for a friend, and then starved slowly himself, his wife and children in order to avoid the loss of his home. The shutters were closed, and the room quite dark. The furniture had been pawned, and the room was consequently in an infelicitous state. On the previous Friday half a loaf of bread had been divided between the children, the father and mother being too ill to eat. On the Saturday Mr. Pritchard had suddenly asked for food. There was none for him, and he soon after fell forward on his face and died,—as the poor child, his daughter, pathetically described it, "he was praying for mother and for us, and that judgment was confirmed."

ing there ever since." The few books in the house seem to have all religious books. They were worthless to pawn, and, indeed, the only things of the smallest value left, were a portrait of Mr. Pritchard, and one, better executed, of Mrs. Pritchard's mother. Mr. Pritchard himself, though too poor to have a shawl, had on him a paper collar, with a bit of black silk inside it, apparently cut from his wife's apron, by way of ribbon. There was also a small Pembroke table, on which Mr. Pritchard had been in the habit of making up some cleaning powders, by the sale of which he earned the little money they obtained in the latter days of his life. We suspect that a man who refused such a means of prolonging life, not only for himself, but for his children, would be completely justified by most men, on the ground of the strong instinctive aversion to so unnatural a resource, and certainly would not be accused of a crime of the deepest dye. Yet no one could allow that to prolong life by such means was not right. It is, indeed, very doubtful if it would not be, apart from very intense natural instincts of loathing, a duty to save life to the last moment by a means which involves at least no moral wrong to any other person. Yet if intense natural aversion is a justification for a father not only in refusing to prolong his own life, but in refusing to let his children prolong theirs, it is not only possible, but in the highest degree probable, that Mr. Pritchard was so justified in what he did. He could not have undergone what he did, and died with prayers for his wife and children on his lips, without the most intense natural loathing for the act of placing himself and them in the position of paupers. God only can tell whether that loathing was of such a nature as to liberate him from all guilt in failing to ask relief. We only care to show that it is quite possible for a mere natural instinct to assume such strength, that impartial spectators would justify a man in refusing to force it, not only for himself, but even for children dependent on him. We do not say this was the case with Mr. Pritchard, for no one can know. We feel pretty sure that such a horror of pauperism as that is, would be exaggerated, and to a balanced mind, clearly wrong. But we can at least conceive the possibility of its having been so strong, and that after the Friday, when the last half-loaf was divided, he was physically incapable of doing what he would have done had he retained his clearness of head. But in any case, it is certain he intended to let his whole family advance to the very verge of famine before he applied for the aid extended to paupers. It is far from improbable that he deliberately preferred to see them die with him of hunger, rather than make that application. Without deciding whether or not he would have humiliated himself at the last moment, rather than see his wife and children starve, let us consider a little how we ought to characterize such a resolve, if it had been his.

We may observe that economists, at all events, are never weary of insisting on the immense importance to the national prosperity of the growth of a "second nature" in every class, resisting anything like descent into the class beneath. Without this second nature, economists tell us that there would be a constant tendency to degradation in the standard of comfort and respectability to which each class has accustomed itself, and every period of general distress would result in each class sinking a step in the scale of physical and moral comfort. Consequently, the disposition to pinch in every direction in a time of difficulty, rather than submit to be ranked with a lower class in the mode and scale of living, is always reckoned one of the highest of economic virtues. It is because the Irish ship so easily and irresistibly down to a lower level that they are the favourite "awful warnings" of economists. Nor does any one ever fail to sympathize with the efforts of such a clergyman as Mr. Crawley, —the hero of the *Last Chronicle of Barset*, —to keep his black coat and the appearance of a gentleman, and to close his lips to anything like begging, even though his wife and children are quite insufficiently warmed and fed, and he himself is in imminent danger of low fever,—the fever of poverty,—in consequence. Had Mr. Pritchard in his days of prosperity been a clergyman, or even a professional man—say, a physician—instead of a cigar manufacturer, we doubt if so strong a censure would have been passed on his intolerance of workhouse aid even for a starving wife and children. There is something in the name of "gentry" in other words, probably tobaccoism, which suggests to literary men a smaller class, and one more easily stepped over, than that between professional life and the poor-house. It is clear, however, that it would be a crime of no deeper dye in a cigar-maker to refuse the assistance of a workhouse for starving children, than for a clergyman or physician. If the guilt or guiltlessness of such a proceeding depend on the contempt for legal decisions which one part of it encourages, and the longing to get a legal decision on the side of the Committee which another part of it discloses. Its real effect on the mind of all who read it is equivalent to this:—"We respect the decisions of the English Ecclesiastical Courts, when they are in our favour, and, indeed, think them, of so much importance that it is worth our while to move heaven and earth to get them to decide in our favour; but when they are against us, we simply ignore them, and declare them spiritually invalid." For they have all signed, "so say the Standard and Herald," which alone contain any notice, and they only a miserably poor one, of the secret proceedings taken last Tuesday by the adjourned Conference at Lambeth,—a Report full of moral inconsistency, and yet most happily calculated to sow the seed of the Church's ruin. The moral inconsistency of the Report is shown by the contempt for legal decisions which one part of it encourages, and the longing to get a legal decision on the side of the Committee which another part of it discloses. Its real effect on the mind of all who read it is equivalent to this:—"We respect the decisions of the English Ecclesiastical Courts, when they are in our favour, and, indeed, think them, of so much importance that it is worth our while to move heaven and earth to get them to decide in our favour; but when they are against us, we simply ignore them, and declare them spiritually invalid." 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## Post-Office Notifications.

MAILED WILL CLOSE:—  
For MANILA.—Per "CORINTHIA" at 3 p.m., on Saturday next, the 8th instant.

MAILS BY THE "CHINA":—  
The Contract Packet "CHINA" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 11th inst.; Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 P.M. on the 11th inst. until 6 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 6 and 6 A.M. on the 12th inst. will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at the Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 12th inst.

Further late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Inadequately stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as far as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 6 P.M. on the 11th inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamp representing the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

[COPY].

From London To Point de Galle,  
Post-master Bayley.

Avises Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement of dates for Australian Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Outward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; inward Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than in time table first outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty-first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervales for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advertisements Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars by to-day's Mail.

10. 1 P.M.  
13. 1.55.

(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,  
In Charge,

Tel. Office,  
Galle, 13th January, 1868.

True Copy.

(Signed) F. BAYLEY,  
Agent.

## Intimations.

NOTICE:  
THE OFFICES of Messrs AUGUSTINE  
Heard & Co. have this day been removed to their old Premises adjoining the Cathedral.  
Hongkong, December 28, 1867.

REMOVAL:

THE Undersigned have this day removed their STORE from Praya No. 30 and 31, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs PERSSON BROTHERS & CO., Successors to Messrs JOHN STRUB & CO.  
FLERIKS, RODATZ & CO.  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

NOTICE:

THE OFFICES of the Undersigned is REMOVED TO GAGE STREET, Chung off yachting Terrace.

REYNVAAN BROTHERS & CO.  
Hongkong, January 2, 1868.

VIEW OF HONGKONG:

M. R. BAPTISTA begs to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will be prepared to receive orders for COLOURING the Lithographic View of Hongkong issued with the "Canton China Mail" of 15th November.

At the following rates:

Full Coloured.....\$5.

Washed in.....\$3.

Shaded in.....\$1.50.

A Specimen of the Full Colored Lithograph can be seen at this Office.  
Hongkong, November 7, 1867.

## Intimations.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT  
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,  
AND  
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND  
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA  
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

The latest time for posting Letters at the Office is 6 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 6 A.M. on the 12th inst.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

GEORGE GLASSE,  
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO  
KINGSFORD & CO., PICCADILLY,  
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE  
VENDOME, PARIS.)

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN  
CHEMIST  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,  
HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS  
SUPPLIED & REFITTED;  
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

LLINGWORTH & CO., having established themselves at West Point, next below the HONGKONG and CHINA CAS CO., are prepared to do all kinds of  
ENGINE AND BOILER WORK;

SHIPSMITH'S WORK  
of any description.

They have also erected a FOUNDRY on the Premises, and are prepared to execute all kinds of  
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

And hope that by a strict attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage.

On the 11th inst., will be returned  
until the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the left-hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamp representing the late fee should be placed on the right-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,  
Hongkong, February 3, 1868.

[COPY].

From London To Point de Galle,  
Post-master Bayley.

Avises Australian Post-masters and Company Agents that a more favorable arrangement of dates for Australian Mail than that shown by time table has been made. Outward (outward) Mails for China and Australia will leave seven days later (later) than dates in time table; inward Australian Mails will leave on (one) day earlier than in time table first outward Mails to Australia on the new plan will leave Southampton twenty-first of March; 1st homeward Mail from Australia under new plan will leave Sydney twenty-eighth of March. Stay of vessels at Ceylon will be avoided. Intervales for replies in Australia and London will be much shortened. Advertisements Bombay, Calcutta and China. Particulars by to-day's Mail.

10. 1 P.M.  
13. 1.55.

(Signed) THOS. AUSTIN,  
In Charge,

Tel. Office,  
Galle, 13th January, 1868.

True Copy.

(Signed) F. BAYLEY,  
Agent.

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